REMARKS

Claims 1-8 and 21-32 are pending.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite that the hot melt adhesive is a thermoplastic hot melt adhesive. This wuld be apparent to one skilled in the art from a reading of the disclosure as a whole including the examples. Also attached is copy of the ordinary meaning of the word "thermoplastic", as set forth in The American Heritage® College Dictionary, Third Edition, 2000 (page 1407).

New claims 30-32 have been added. Support may be found in the claims as previously presented.

No new matter has been added by way of the foregoing amendment. Entry is requested.

Claims 1, 3 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Yang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,207,248).

Yang discloses reactive hot melt polyurethane adhesives. Reactive hot melts are one-component, 100% solids, solvent-free urethane prepolymers. Unlike conventional hot melts that can be repeatedly heated from its solid state and flowed to a liquid form, reactive hot melts contain isocyanate terminated prepolymers that react with surface or ambient moisture in order to chain-extend forming a new polyurethane polymer. Reactive hot melt adhesives go through an irreversible chemical reaction once dispensed in the presence of ambient moisture. While the reactive hot melts of Yang may contain additives such as tackifying resins and thermoplastic polymers, the additives are still reactive polyurethane hot melt adhesives and thus contain a polyfunctional isocyanate component and a polymer polyol component. Claim 1 has been

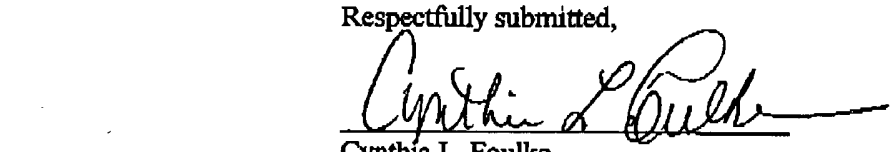
amended to recite that the hot melt adhesive is a thermoplastic hot melt adhesive. One skilled in the art knows that a thermoplastic hot melt adhesive can be repeatedly heated from its solid state and flowed to a liquid form. With respect to claim 21 and new claims 30-32, the claim language would exclude the use of the components required by Yang. Yang does not disclose or suggest a hot melt adhesive that is not a reactive polyurethane hot melt. Applicants' claimed invention does not encompass reactive hot melts and do not contain polyurethane components. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection over Yang is requested.

Claims 2 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Yang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,207,248) in view of Milks (U.S. Patent No. 5,401,791). Claims 4, 5, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Yang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,207,248) in view of Dupont et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,325,781).

The disclosures of Milks and Dupont fail to cure the defect of Yang by suggesting a hot melt adhesive, which is not a reactive hot melt, comprising an ethylene n-butyl acrylate copolymer, a modified terpene tackifier for use in bonding difficult to bond substrates such as UV varnish treated substrates, acrylic varnish treated substrates and fluorochemical treated substrates. Reconsideration and withdraw of the rejections over Yang in view of Milks and Yang in view of Dupont is requested.

Favorable reconsideration and an early notification of allowance are solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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-min (thĕr′ə-mĭn) *n. Mus.* An electronic instrument played by moving the hands near its two antennas, often used for high tremolo effects. [After Leo *Theremin* (b. 1896), Russian engineer and inventor.]

-of (*th*ĭr-ŭv′, -ŏv′) *adv.* 1. Of or concerning this, that, or it. 2. From that cause or origin; therefrom.

-on (*th*ĭr-ŏn′, -ən′) *adv.* 1. On or upon this, that, or it. 2. *Archaic.* Following that immediately; thereupon.

-sa (tə-rē′sə, -zə, -rā′-), Saint. "Theresa of Ávila." -82. Spanish nun who founded the reformed order of elites (1562).

-to (*th*ĭr-tōō′) *adv.* 1. To that, this, or it. 2. *Archaic.* In addition to that; furthermore.

-to-fore (*th*ĭr′tə-fôr′, -fōr′) *adv.* Until that time; before that.

-un-der (*th*ĭr-ŭn′dər) *adv.* Under this, that, or it.

-un-to (*th*ĭr′ŭn-tōō′) *adv. Archaic.* To that, this, or it; thereto.

-up-on (*th*ĭr′ə-pŏn′, -pôn′) *adv.* 1. Concerning that matter; upon that. 2. Directly following that; forthwith. 3. In consequence of that; therefore.

-with (*th*ĭr-wĭth′, -with′) *adv.* 1. With that, this, or it. 2. In addition to that. 3. *Archaic.* Immediately thereafter.

-with-al (*th*ĭr′wĭth-ôl′, -with-) *adv.* With all that, this, or it; besides.

-o-mor-phic (thûr′ə-ə-môr′fĭk) also **ther-i-o-mor-phous** (-fəs) *adj.* Thought of as having the form of a beast, as of a deity. [Gk. *thēriom*, dim. of *thēr*, wild beast; see ghwer-* + -MORPHIC.]

-m (thûrm) *n.* A unit of heat equal to 100,000 British thermal units. [Gk. *thermē*, heat < *thermos*, warm, hot. See ghwer-*.]

-mal *abbr.* Thermometer.

-mo- *pref.* Var. of thermo-.

-mous *suff.* An animal having a specified kind of body temperature: *poikilothermous.* [< Gk. *thermē*, heat < *thermos*, warm, hot. See ghwer-*.]

-mal (thûr′məl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, using, producing, caused by heat. 2. Intended or designed to help retain body heat. —*n.* A rising current of warm air. — **ther′mal-ly** *adv.*

-mal noise *n.* Unwanted currents or voltages in an electronic component resulting from the agitation of electrons by heat.

-mal pollution *n.* Industrial discharge of heated water into a river, lake, or other body of water, causing a rise in temperature that endangers aquatic life.

-mic (thûr′mĭk) *adj.* Thermal.

-mi-on (thûr′mī′ən) *n.* An electrically charged particle, as an electron, emitted by a conducting material at high temperatures. — **therm′i-on′ic** (-mī-ŏn′ĭk) *adj.*

-mionic current *n.* A flow of thermions.

-mionic emission *n.* Emission of thermions, esp. electrons, from a conducting material at high temperatures.

-mi-on-ics (thûr′mī-ŏn′ĭks) *n. (used with a sing. or pl. v.)* The physics of thermionic phenomena.

-mionic tube *n.* An electron tube in which the source of electrons is a heated electrode.

-mis-tor (thûr′mĭs′tər) *n.* A resistor made of semiconductors having resistance that varies rapidly and predictably with temperature. [THERM(AL) + (RES)ISTOR.]

-mit (thûr′mĭt, -mĭt′) A trademark used for a welding incendiary mixture of fine aluminum powder with a metallic oxide that when ignited yields an intense heat.

-mo- or **therm-** *pref.* 1. Heat: *thermochemistry.* 2. Thermoelectric: *thermojunction.* [< Gk. *thermē*, heat < *thermos*, warm, hot. See ghwer-*.]

-mo-chem-is-try (thûr′mō-kĕm′ĭ-strē) *n.* The chemistry of heat and heat-associated chemical phenomena. — **ther′mo-chem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kəl) *adj.* — **ther′mo-chem′ist** *n.*

-mo-cline (thûr′mə-klīn′) *n.* A layer in a large body of water that sharply separates regions differing in temperature, so that the temperature gradient across the layer is abrupt.

-mo-cou-ple (thûr′mə-kŭp′əl) *n.* A thermoelectric device used to measure temperatures accurately, esp. one consisting of two dissimilar metals joined so that a potential difference generated between the points of contact is a measure of the temperature difference between the points.

-mo-dur-ic (thûr′mō-dōōr′ĭk, -dyōōr′-) *adj.* Capable of surviving high temperatures, esp. those of pasteurization. [Of a microorganism. THERMO- + Lat. *dūrāre*, to last; see deru-* + -IC.]

-mo-dy-nam-ic (thûr′mō-dī-năm′ĭk) *adj.* 1. Characteristic of or resulting from the conversion of heat into other forms of energy. 2. Of or relating to thermodynamics. — **ther′mo-dy-nam′i-cal-ly** *adv.*

-mo-dy-nam-ics (thûr′mō-dī-năm′ĭks) *n.* 1. *(used with sing. v.)* The branch of physics that deals with the relationships between heat and other forms of energy. 2. *(used with pl. v.)* Thermodynamic phenomena and processes.

-mo-e-lec-tric (thûr′mō-ĭ-lĕk′trĭk) also **ther-mo-e-lec-tri-cal** (-trĭ-kəl) *adj.* Characteristic of, resulting from, or using electrical phenomena occurring in conjunction with a flow of heat. — **ther′mo-e-lec′tri-cal-ly** *adv.*

ther-mo-e-lec-tric-i-ty (thûr′mō-ĭ-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tē, -ē′lĕk-) *n.* Electricity generated by a flow of heat, as in a thermocouple.

ther-mo-e-lec-tron (thûr′mō-ĭ-lĕk′trŏn′) *n.* An electron emitted by a material at high temperatures.

ther-mo-gram (thûr′mə-grăm′) *n.* A record made by a thermograph.

ther-mo-graph (thûr′mə-grăf′) *n.* 1. A thermometer that records the temperature it indicates. 2. The apparatus used in diagnostic thermography.

ther-mog-ra-phy (thər-mŏg′rə-fē) *n., pl.* **-phies.** 1. A process for producing raised lettering, as on stationery, by application of a powder fused by heat to the fresh ink. 2. A diagnostic technique in which an infrared camera produces images that reveal sites of abnormal tissue growth by measuring temperature variations on the surface of the body. — **ther′mo-graph′ic** (-mə-grăf′ĭk) *adj.* — **ther′mo-graph′i-cal-ly** *adv.*

ther-mo-junc-tion (thûr′mō-jŭngk′shən) *n.* The point of contact between two dissimilar metals in a thermocouple.

ther-mo-la-bile (thûr′mō-lā′bĭl, -bīl′) *adj.* Subject to destruction, decomposition, or great change by heating. Used esp. of biochemical substances.

ther-mo-lu-mi-nes-cence (thûr′mō-lōō′mə-nĕs′əns) *n.* A phenomenon in which certain minerals release previously absorbed radiation upon being moderately heated.

ther-mol-y-sis (thər-mŏl′ĭ-sĭs) *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). 1. *Physiol.* Dissipation of heat from the body, as by evaporation. 2. *Chem.* Dissociation or decomposition of compounds by heat. — **ther′mo-lyt′ic** (thûr′mə-lĭt′ĭk) *adj.*

ther-mom-e-ter (thər-mŏm′ĭ-tər) *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature, esp. one having a graduated glass tube with a bulb containing a liquid, such as mercury, that expands and rises in the tube as the temperature increases.

ther-mom-e-try (thər-mŏm′ĭ-trē) *n.* 1. Measurement of temperature. 2. The technology of temperature measurement. — **ther′mo-met′ric** (thûr′mō-mĕt′rĭk) *adj.*

ther-mo-nu-cle-ar (thûr′mō-nōō′klē-ər, -nyōō′-) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or derived from the fusion of atomic nuclei at high temperatures: *thermonuclear reactions.* 2. Of, relating to, or characterized by the use of atomic weapons based on fusion, esp. as distinguished from those based on fission.

ther-mo-pe-ri-od-ism (thûr′mō-pîr′ē-ə-dĭz′əm) also **ther-mo-pe-ri-o-dic-i-ty** (-dĭs′ĭ-tē) *n.* The effect on an organism of the rhythmic fluctuation of temperature, as that accompanying the alternation of day and night.

ther-mo-phil-ic (thûr′mə-fĭl′ĭk) *adj.* Requiring high temperatures for normal development, as certain bacteria. — **ther′mo-phile′** (-fīl′) *n.*

ther-mo-pile (thûr′mə-pīl′) *n.* A device consisting of a number of connected thermocouples, used for measuring temperature or generating current. [THERMO- + PILE¹.]

ther-mo-plas-tic (thûr′mə-plăs′tĭk) *adj.* Becoming soft when heated and hard when cooled. —*n.* A thermoplastic resin. — **ther′mo-plas-tic′i-ty** (-plă-stĭs′ĭ-tē) *n.*

Ther-mop-y-lae (thər-mŏp′ə-lē). A narrow pass of E-central Greece; site of an unsuccessful Spartan stand against the Persians in 480 B.C.

ther-mo-re-cep-tor (thûr′mō-rĭ-sĕp′tər) *n. Biol.* A sensory receptor that responds to heat and cold.

ther-mo-reg-u-late (thûr′mō-rĕg′yə-lāt′) *intr.v.* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing, -lates.** 1. To regulate body temperature. 2. To undergo thermoregulation.

ther-mo-reg-u-la-tion (thûr′mō-rĕg′yə-lā′shən) *n.* Maintenance of a constant internal body temperature independent from the environmental temperature. — **ther′mo-reg′u-la-to′ry** (-rĕg′yə-lə-tôr′ē, -tōr′ē) *adj.*

Ther-mos (thûr′məs). A trademark used for a brand of vacuum bottles and other insulated containers.

ther-mo-set-ting (thûr′mō-sĕt′ĭng) *adj.* Permanently solidifying on being heated. Used of certain synthetic resins.

ther-mo-sphere (thûr′mə-sfîr′) *n.* The outermost shell of the atmosphere, between the mesosphere and outer space, where temperatures increase steadily with altitude. — **ther′mo-spher′ic** (-sfîr′ĭk, -sfĕr′ĭk) *adj.*

ther-mo-sta-ble (thûr′mō-stā′bəl) also **ther-mo-sta-bile** (-bəl, -bīl′) *adj.* Unaffected by relatively high temperatures, as certain ferments. — **ther′mo-sta-bil′i-ty** (-stə-bĭl′ĭ-tē) *n.*

ther-mo-stat (thûr′mə-stăt′) *n.* A device, as in a home heating system, that automatically responds to temperature changes and activates switches controlling the equipment. — **ther′mo-stat′ic** *adj.* — **ther′mo-stat′i-cal-ly** *adv.*

ther-mo-tax-is (thûr′mə-tăk′sĭs) *n., pl.* **-tax-es** (-tăk′sēz). 1. Movement of a living organism in response to temperature changes. 2. Normal regulation or adjustment of body temperature. — **ther′mo-tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), **ther′mo-tax′ic** (-tăk′sĭk) *adj.*

ther-mot-ro-pism (thər-mŏt′rə-pĭz′əm) *n. Biol.* The tendency of plants or other organisms to bend toward or away from heat. — **ther′mo-trop′ic** (thûr′mə-trŏp′ĭk) *adj.*

-thermy *suff.* Heat: *diathermy.* [NLat. *-thermia* < Gk. *thermē*, heat < *thermos*, warm, hot. See ghwer-*.]

ther-o-pod (thîr′ə-pŏd′) *n.* Any of various carnivorous dino-

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ā pay	ou out
âr care	ŏŏ took
ä father	ōō boot
ĕ pet	ŭ cut
ē be	ûr urge
ĭ pit	th thin
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ô paw	

Stress marks: ′ (primary); ˈ (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk′shə-nĕr′ē)